

AGENTS OF SULTAN OF TURKEY BLAMED FOR CRUEL MURDER

Macedonian Refugees in Minneapolis Slaughtered in Hovel They Called Home.

ROBBERY CLEARLY NOT MOTIVE FOR CRIME

Fact That Currency and Valuables Were Found with Bodies Proves This—Inter- national Politics at Bottom, Is Theory of Police Officials.

Minneapolis.—Again the old saying that "murder will out" bids fair to be disproved.

In the heart of Minneapolis, busy city of the great Northwest, six apparently inoffensive men have been cruelly put to death, and all the efforts of men bred to the unraveling of ghastly mysteries have been unavailing, either to find the murderers or to discover a motive for the crime.

The slayers have disappeared as completely as if, indeed, they were the fabled invisible cloaks.

Love—

Revenge—

At the bidding of a secret order—

Because the Turkish government

wanted them out of the way.

These are the various theories

formed by the police. And at theories they stop.

All that is positively known is that

six men, marked for murder, lie in

their graves in Minneapolis—all six

killed by orders of some one while

they slept.

Motives Apparently Absent.

Everything seems to point to politi-

cies. It was not money, because the

men's money and other valuables were

all found intact. It was not revenge,

because they knew no one in Minne-

apolis. It was not love, because they

had no women, either as wives or

sweethearts, in this country.

There is but one explanation—they

were put out of the way by order of

some high political power on the other

side of the water. This is what the

police believe. What were the intri-

cacies abroad no one dares surmise.

And dead men tell no tales.

The six were found lying quite dead

in a ramshackle old wooden house, No.

245 South Tenth avenue, Minneapolis.

So little known were they thereabout

that the police had a hard time in find-

ing out the names of the six. Finally

it was found that two were father and

son, Nicolai and Kiril Demetri, and

that the other four were Kerstan

Yovke, Krivie Mette, Nukola Jalees

and Andri Jalees.

Bodies Not All Together.

The knives, the blood-stained

hatchet, the splashes of blood every-

where, the disorder, the signs of a

struggle, told the story as plainly as

words could tell it. Four of the bodies

lay about the front room on the second

floor; the other two—those of the De-

metris—lay in a dirty, muddy base-

ment, where they had been dumped

by the murderers.

Not a thing was found on any of the

men to give absolute proof of their

identities. Even the landlord, H. Mag-

nusson, didn't know their names. All

he cared about was that the men had

paid four months' rent in advance

when they came there a week before.

The men ate, slept and lived in the

little rooms on the upper floor. They

never drank liquor and were appar-

ently of the most peaceable disposition.

They went out regularly every day

and returned with equal promptness

in the evening.

Even the people who lived below

heard nothing on the night of the mur-

der. It was only guessed at because

the men didn't appear on the second

morning after the murder. Some one

noticed the landlord and he summoned

the police. They broke in.

Peter Stuyanoff knew the dead men.

He was arrested as a suspect at first,

but there was nothing to prove against

him. In fact, he gave the police all the

little they do know. He said the men

never had a quarrel in their lives and

never carried weapons. He said they

were all men who had come over here

to make their fortunes, and had no

thought of anything else but of making

money and of sending for their loved

ones on the other side of the world.

Pathetic Sight at Morgue.

It was a pitiful sight at the morgue

when poor Stuyanoff went there to

identify his dead friends. The sight

of the gaping wounds moved him to

tears. He knelt before each body and

made the sign of the cross as he

breathed a prayer.

Then he arose to his feet and kissed

each dead man on the brow. When he

finally came to the body of his cousin,

young Yovke, he was completely over-

come. Great tears rolled down his

swarthy cheeks; his big red handker-

chief was soon soaked with them. He

took the head of the murdered boy in

his arms and kissed the still face

again and again. Then he left the

room shaking with grief.

"They would not hurt a fly; would

not hurt a fly!" he moaned over and

over.

Fought Hard for Life.

When the house of slaughter was

searched a lamp was found burning in

the rear room upstairs. A light had

been seen there the night before. It

looked, however, as if the bodies found

in the cellar had been dead longer than

the others. This only added to the

mystery.

Both bodies were terribly hewed and

hacked. In all, the six bodies between

them bore more than 100 wounds, al-

most any one of them sufficient to kill

any able-bodied man. There were great

"Robbery!" said the police, as a first

guess, but that was knocked in the

head when a money belt was found in

plain sight, containing \$502, besides

many other articles of value.

Finally the knives were traced by

trade marks upon them. Thomas Wil-

son, clerk of the Kelley Hardware

Company, in Duluth, identified them

as having been bought at the store

by a party of six foreigners a week

before the murder. That these were

the six murderers, one for each of the

intended victims, there can now be no

doubt.

Plainly the dead six had been

marked for vengeance.

Their trail has been followed from

far across the seas to the hidden fast-

ness of the far Northwest by men who

obviously had sworn to kill. They had

traced their quarry to Albion, Minn.,

a tiny town, and from thence to Du-

luth. When the six came to Minne-

apolis they were hunted still.

Had Fled Far to Find Safety.

Adding to the mystery, the vest-

ments of some order, religious or se-

cret, were found in the house. What

had these to do with the strange

deaths? But most remarkable of all

was the plain proof that the six had

fled halfway around the world to es-

cape their mysterious pursuers.

Passports proved this without doubt.

The papers bore the earmarks of

to go to their death had not given in

without a whimper. Every body bore

wounds enough to kill a dozen men.

Imagine it, then—the semi-darkness,

lighted dimly by one feeble kerosene

lamp at the window, the silent en-

trance of the murderers into the

gloom; the sudden awakening of some

one of the doomed when his wound did

not kill him at the first blow; his cries

to the others, their sudden awakening,

too; the clash of the steel, the cries of

the unarmed victims as they vainly

tried to fight off the knives, the

grappling, wrestling, biting, scratching

of men fighting weapons with only

their hands; the thrust at head and

heart; the death rattle of one after

another until there was none left to

die.

Then the dragging of two of the

bodies to the mouth of the black pit

that passed for a cellar, the dumping

of them down into the hole, and finally

the flight into the murky dark-

ness of the dawn.

Evidence of Conflict.

It was a sight to terrify when the

police broke in. The six were stone

dead, but there was plenty of evidence

that every one had fought for his life

till, weak from loss of blood in the

unequal contest, he had fallen at the

feet of his enemy to receive his coup.

After satisfactory identification had

been made, and the authorities had



THE WHITE PAINT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House at Washington, which has been the "Kings Palace" of the American People since it was first occupied by President Madison in 1800, has recently undergone a thorough course of remodeling, renovation and repair. Every American citizen is owner of an undivided eighty or eighty-five millionth part of the White House, as well as of the other Public Buildings and Monuments in the Capital City. An item in the renovation of the remodelled White House was repainting. Every visitor to Washington knows why the White House is so called—because it is literally a "white house". The exterior paint must therefore be white. Now while the pure white surfaces and simple lines of the White House, set in the midst of green lawns and beautiful trees, produce a very satisfying effect of dignified simplicity, white paint from a practical point of view, is about the most unsatisfactory kind of paint that could have been selected by the original designers. First, because any white paint is easily discolored by smoke and dust, and second, because ordinary white paint itself gradually turns gray or brownish yellow from exposure.

But while the White House is and while it must remain or it would no longer be the "White House". So the renovators, making the best of a discouraging situation, sought for the best kind of white paint procurable. The average citizen if asked to guess what kind of paint they finally decided on would probably answer—"white lead and oil," but he would guess wrongly. The paint selected as the best obtainable was a ready mixed paint, such as can be bought in any well furnished village store, such as is used by more than half of the eighty or eighty-five million owners of the White House on their own homes. That one brand of mixed paint was used instead of another is a mere accidental detail—there are fifty or a hundred brands on the market that might have been selected in other circumstances, and in fact, a different brand was used in painting the Capitol.

Every property owner, therefore, who paints his house with a high grade ready-mixed paint is following the example set by the Government Authorities at Washington, who used ready-mixed paint, because they could find nothing else as good.

MISQUOTED PHRASES.

Do you know that the word "dude" comes from the English word "duds," which means clothes? Hence, a dude is one very fond of clothes.

Do you know that the expression "Sure as eggs is eggs," was never meant to be as ungrammatical as it sounds? The original was sure as X is X.

Do you know why foolscap paper is so called? When Charles I was king of England, only certain people were allowed to manufacture paper, and it all had to bear the royal arms. Parliament made sport of the law, and ordered a fool's cap and bells to be used instead.

Do you know the origin of the phrase "Up Salt River"? Before steam navigation along the Ohio was carried on by flatboats, which were rowed up stream. This was particularly hard work, especially up Salt river, a dangerous, crooked branch of the Ohio river in Kentucky. When slaves were to be punished, this was a common method employed by their owners. Hence, at election times, people refer to sending the defeated candidates "Up Salt River" as a penalty.

FREAKS OF FORTUNE.

Ulysses Grant would not have been a military man had it not been that his rival for a West Point cadetship had been found to have six toes on each foot instead of five.

Oliver Cromwell was once on board a ship bound for America, but he was taken back by a constable, and the result was that he became one of the greatest men England ever knew.

Abraham Lincoln, after being a member of congress, desired to secure a clerkship in Washington, but he was defeated by Justin Butterfield. He was disappointed, but had he not been defeated he would have spent his life in obscurity instead of becoming president of the United States.

REPAIRING BRAIN.

A Certain Way by Food. Every minister, lawyer, journalist, physician, author or business man is forced under pressure of modern conditions to the active and sometimes overactive use of the brain.

Analysis of the excreta thrown out by the pores shows that brain work breaks down the phosphate of potash, separating it from its heavier companion, albumen, and plain common sense teaches that this elemental principle must be introduced into the body anew each day, if we would replace the loss and rebuild the brain tissue.

We know that the phosphate of potash, as presented in certain field grains, has an affinity for albumen and that is the only way gray matter in the brain can be built. It will not answer to take the crude phosphate of potash of the drug shop, for nature rejects it. The elemental mineral must be presented through food directly from nature's laboratory.

These facts have been made use of in the manufacture of Grape-Nuts, and any brain worker can prove the value of the proper selection of food by making free use of Grape-Nuts for ten days or two weeks. Sold by grocers everywhere (and in immense quantities). Manufactured by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

ALL OVER THE STATE.

Bates County's Big Canal.

Butler—The Bates county court let the contract for the proposed drainage canal in the south part of this county and all of its laterals to Timothy Tooley & Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind., for \$407,596.64. Of this amount the highways and railroads are assessed \$21,000, and the land owners benefited are assessed the remainder. Thousands of acres of land will be benefited, as the Marais des Cygne river, which flows clear across the county, is very crooked and frequently overflows, doing great damage to the fertile bottom land and crops. There was much opposition to the ditch, and a petition headed by John H. Eger, of Appleton City, Mo., receiver of the defunct Salmon & Salmon bank, was presented to Judge Genton of the circuit court for an injunction to restrain the county court and engineer from letting the contract and issuing the bonds. Judge Menton refused to issue the injunction.

Good Bonds Meeting Postponed.

Jefferson City—Following the rendition of an opinion by the supreme court invalidating the legislative enactment which empowered county courts to make a levy of 15 cents on the \$100 assessed valuation, the act being declared unconstitutional because it exempted Kansas City and St. Joseph, the county court of Boone county took steps looking to the securing of remedial legislation which would not retard or interrupt road work. The county court there sent out a circular letter to other like courts throughout the state inviting them to be represented at a meeting to be held in Columbia, May 5, at which the whole question of good roads was to be considered and discussed. This meeting has been postponed until May 15. There are assurances that a large number of the courts will be represented.

Crandall Defeats Dental Board.

Jefferson City—The application of the E. C. Crandall, of St. Joseph, for a writ of mandamus directed against the state board of dental examiners, to compel it to issue to him a license to practice dentistry, made to the supreme court, sitting in lane, was granted. The license and examination were refused Crandall by the board of examiners because he was not a graduate of a recognized dental school, though he had been practicing dentistry for a number of years. The validity of the law under which the board refused Crandall the license was attacked.

Sheriff Fails Jail Delivery.

Palmyra—Sheriff Bowen frustrated an attempt on the part of prisoners to break jail. In one of the lower cells the floor had been torn up and a tunnel dug to the floor, the rock and brick being placed in an empty cell, which had been broken into and covered over with bedding. The prisoners had a piece of iron torn from a steam radiator to dig with, and had been at work for several days.

Counterfeit Coins in Grave.

St. Louis—Counterfeit coins bearing the date of 1899 and 1897, found in the grave of a man who died fifteen years ago, furnish a puzzle for the secret service agents. The coins were unearthed near Arden, Douglas county, recently, when the body of John Keenan was disinterred by relatives for removal to California.

Columbia Receives the Jesses.

Columbia—The most largely attended social function ever given in Columbia was held at the new gymnasium. President and Mrs. R. H. Jesse, recently returned from Europe, being the guests of honor. The entire university, curators, students, professors and officers, attended the reception; over 1,500 people attending.

Iowa Orator Wins at Warrensburg.

Warrensburg—John Chernock, of Iowa, won the medal as the best orator in the eleventh annual oratorical contest held by the Interstate League of state normal schools at the normal chapel in this city. Thomas Harlin Douglas, of Missouri, won second, and Elmer Grville Thompson, of Illinois, third place.

Author McGinnis Gets Ten Years.

Kansas City—Michael Angelo McGinnis, a former college professor and author of a standard work on mathematics, was convicted of forgery in the criminal court here, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. McGinnis and a confederate forged a deed to a city lot, and sold the property for \$300.

Rolla School Bonds Defeated.

Rolla—At a special election, the proposition to issue \$1,500 in bonds to build a new ward school, and for a levy of 20 cents of the \$100 valuation for one year to purchase a site, failed to carry, not receiving a two-thirds vote.

The Work of an Ingrate.

St. Joseph—Mrs. Serena Lang, aged 66, was thrown down a flight of stairs by Ruth Mayes, and received injuries from which she died. Mrs. Lang had taken the young woman in and befriended her.

Man's Fatal Fall on Knife.

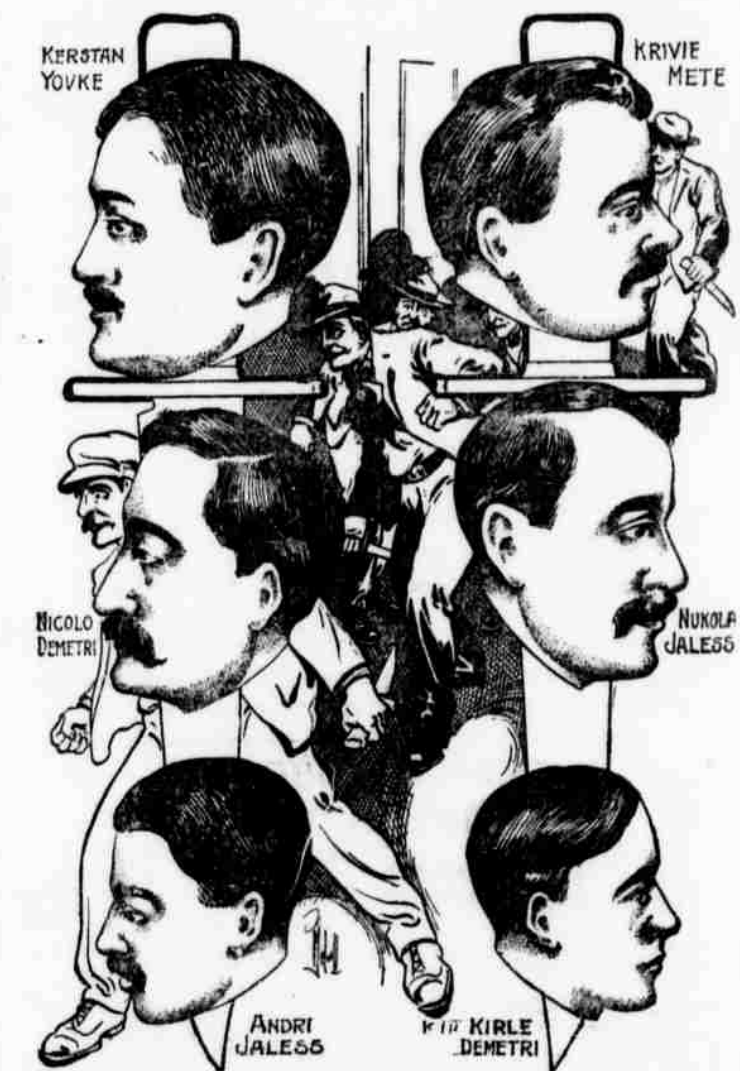
Clayton—Robert H. Clifford, of Ferguson, fell on a carving knife. His heart was pierced, and death was instantaneous. No inquest was held.

Missouri Dies in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles—E. C. Markham, prominent in southern Missouri, died here. His home was in West Plains, Mo., and he came here for his health.

State Finances.

Jefferson City—State Treasurer Gmelich's report shows the balance on hand in the state treasury on March 24 to have been \$2,737,319.87.



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